THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Pardons for General Lee and Mr. Stephens.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

No response has yet been made to the applications of General Lee and ex-Vice President Stephens for pardon. This is perhaps owing to the delicate condition of both Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Seward's health, which has prevented them from giving a careful attention to the subject. The prevailing impression, however, is that the pardons will be granted, though both Lee and Stephens, in their petitions, do not abate one jot from their known partiality for the South, and the institutions which have so long been inseparable from it. The petitions are highly dignified in their character.

Non-Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

The General commanding the department of Texas is enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any form of intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President Juarez continues to be recognized as the chief.

The Atlantic Cable.

A despatch from Queenstown, per steamer City of Boston, dated July 27, states that the steamship Great Eastern was, on the morning, three hundred miles out from shore, paying out the cable successfully. The signals note the weather fine.

A private note from Cyrus Fields says we expect to reach Heart's Content, New Foundland, about the 5th of August.

The Cholera.

The State Department at Washington has received a very important letter from H. B. Robinson, United States Consul at Port Mahon, from which it appears that the cholera which has prevailed in Egypt, is already advancing westward, and fears are entertained that it will soon reach the vicinity of Port Mahon. The Consul states that he has understood that the disease had reached Italy although no positive proof of the report had been received. In Egypt the cholera carried off, from June 27 to July 9, 1,786 persons. It is estimated that 30,000 persons have left Alexandria since the disease appeared, on the 11th of June, up to July 7. Nothing more has been heard of its appearance in England.

The Alexandria Convention.

The colored convention adjourned *sine die* on Friday, after adopting a number of resolutions. One of them recommended the establishment of common schools throughout the State; another declares that any reorganization of the State which gives to American citizens of African descent inferior rights to those accorded to white citizens so late in arms and hostility against the United States Government, is an act of gross injustice to the loyal blacks; a third petition Congress not to receive representatives elected under any such system. The rest are devoted to a call upon Governor Pierpoint to define his position, and thanks to those whom they imagine to be their friends.

Hayti.

Recent reports from Hayti, relative to the probable success of the rebels under Salnave, are believed to be wholly unworthy of credit.—The steamer Rhode Island brought accounts to the 23d of July, which state that the rebels were still shut up in Cape Haytien, and their supplies cut off, the harbor being blockaded and the place invested by 14,000 government troops. The speedy capture of the place and of the rebel forces is predicted in letters from Intelligent Americans.

From Fortress Monroe.

One of the eight-inch wrought iron rifled guns at the fort burst during some experimental firing. No one, happily, was injured.

The Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment has arrived from Richmond, and will be stationed at Norfolk. There is not an old officer in the regiment that has not been wounded.

VALENCIA, July 25.—The Parliamentary elections everywhere have been completed. The net Liberal gain is 24, but some claim 26.

The *Herald* consoles the Conservatives by asserting that the real gain is with them, as the elections have relieved them of unreliable supporters.

It is again asserted on good authority that Lord Palmerston will retire before Parliament meets, and that Mr. Gladstone has declined the Premiership in favor of Lord Granville.

Brazil has accepted the British proposals of February last, and diplomatic relations are about to be re-established.

The French Imperial decree promulgates the Convention of Geneva in August, 1864, for the better care of wounded soldiers.

It is reported that civil war is commencing in Japan.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST. 11, 1865. NO. 4.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of Minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
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The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

THE HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOMEN of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.

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T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N. C; W B Smith & Co., Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq. Raleigh; S. H. Young, Esq., Raleigh; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co., Petersburg, Va.; John White, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. july 11, 23—1m.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUT.-GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. JAROUTTE.

Post Commissary Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITTLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B. PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

We further venture the prediction that the reconstruction or Union party will have a large majority in the Convention, and that the constitution formed by them will be ratified by the people and accepted by the Federal government.—*Standard*.

The foregoing sentence in a long and able article in the *Standard*, to prove the general loyalty of the people of the State, is rather surprising.—Does the *Standard* think that there is more than one party in North Carolina? Is there any other than a Union party? If so we had not heard it. Where does it hold forth? Who are its leaders? What are its principles? What is its object and aim?

We profess to have some knowledge of public sentiment in North Carolina, but we know nothing of the existence of any *party* in the State, at the present juncture. All our people who give expression to their sentiments are in favor of reconstruction in the best way and at the earliest moment—all are avowed supporters of the administrations of Gov. Holden and President Johnson in the work of reconstruction. All recognize the principles upon which President Johnson proposes to reconstruct, as more consonant with the constitution and more in accordance with right and justice, than those held by the extremists of the North. All prudent, thoughtful men among us of all shades of former political sentiment recognize the absolute necessity of harmony among ourselves in the work of reconstruction. Every wise man in the State, whatever may have been his past views or conduct, counsels quiet, union and prudence on the part of our people.

We think the results of the election for the Convention will show that there is no party in the State, but one feeling of Union on the best terms to our future quiet and happiness. We do not say that there is a perfect agreement on all questions. There being no party but a common Union sentiment, the people will not stand upon platforms, drawn up by unauthorized parties. Every man has his own plank to stand upon, but every plank is Union—union in the best way and in the quickest way. There will in many counties be a number of candidates brought out or out of their own accord, but on all sound, safe principles of reconstruction, they will accord. All will take Union in place of discord—abolition of slavery in place of further conflict and blood; all must go for the proper disposition of the negro, &c. None will favor negro suffrage or negro equality at least openly. They will all recognize the principle that *this is the white man's country*, while they will be just and generous to the blacks. Candidates who propose anything adverse to this, will fail to reach the Convention. The choice therefore will be between fit and unfit men—men to be relied on and those who cannot be trusted. Demagoguism we trust, will have but little space to operate in. We want the wisest, the most truthful and the very best men in the State in the Convention, whether they have formerly agreed with us or not, so they are now loyal and true men. A man's principles are not worth a groat, if he be an untrue, unreliable man.

WE HAVE PLACED THE proclamation of Gov. Holden conspicuously upon our first page. The public will not fail to mark, learn and properly digest it. No one can fail to understand the Governor as to the qualifications of a voter, and all will perceive that if any one properly entitled to that privilege fails to vote, it will be his own fault. Moreover, the Governor manifests a commendable anxiety that the full strength of the loyal vote of the State shall be brought out, and urges the officers charged with the duty to use diligence in providing that all shall have the necessary oath administered in due time.

We hope these efforts of the Governor to have a full vote will be successful. We desire this the more, because of the apparent indifference which prevails among some in regard to the elective franchise.

In former days this was regarded as the very highest privilege of the American citizen. No trivial excuse could justify its neglect. Men would forego everything to exercise this right; but a opposite a contrary spirit prevails. This is much to be deprecated.

Why is this? Are not our interests though reduced, as important to us as formerly? Do we not feel that our rights as citizens need to be guarded as well now as in other days? Certainly. Those therefore who are indifferent to this obligation act unwisely. Let the vote of the State be brought out, and let only such men be selected for the Convention, as the importance of that convocation demands.

No NORTHERN PAPERS were received last night. The trains failed to connect at Weldon, hence we have no late news.

WE LEARN THAT THE prospects of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co., to effect the sale of North Carolina lands, are very encouraging. At one time the indications were very favorable. Numbers were coming forward to invest largely in North Carolina lands but the misrepresentations of the press, nearly closed up negotiations. We are glad that these misrepresentations have been corrected.

Conflicting opinions prevail in regard to the sale of our lands and the introduction of a large foreign population. Many doubt the policy, because of the supposed effect it must have upon our social, moral and political condition.

To us it is perfectly plain that the greater portion of our large landholders, hold too much land Large tracts of uncultivated land impoverish any country, and must impoverish the owners. The wealth and enterprise of the State must be promoted in proportion as the soil is well tilled and densely populated. While manufactures and commerce tend to enrich a country, its chief dependence in this regard is upon its agricultural resources.

Again a change in the system of labor, will demand a powerful stimulus to render the new system efficient. Blacks are proverbially averse to labor. None ever yet attained a ready aptitude and disposition to labor who were not previously trained under compulsion. Moreover the want of judgment and skill in labor always demanded the presence of a constant director Under the new *regime*, these two difficulties must be overcome. Labor with them has ceased to be compulsory under an efficient director or overseer. Hence we are liable to lose both in the quantity and quality of labor. How is this defect to be supplied except by the employment of white and foreign labor. The introduction of a more efficient and skillful class of laborers must either act as a stimulus upon the freedmen or it must drive them from the fields to seek subsistence in more precarious avocations and finally to dwindle and die. If our lands remain in present hands, the country must continue in a thriftless condition.

The true policy of the South is therefore to reduce its own men of leisure to farmers—its poor white to laborers owners of the soil, and the importation of additional skill and efficiency from other sections to work up both our lands and labor to a healthy standard.

It is desirable of course in importing labor we get the best kind. The South this moment has need to double or quadruple its farmers—to double its mechanics and quadruple its mining and factory employees, in order to the proper development of the resources of the State. We can therefore but wish well to any enterprise which looks to the accomplishment of this end. If our colored population looked well to their own good, they would bestir themselves to render unnecessary and more expensive the introduction of white labor in the South. If they remain indifferent to labor—are unwilling voluntarily to subject and prepare themselves for systematic and skillful labor, they may get ready to stand from under the crushing weight of foreign white labor which must overwhelm them.

WHAT IS THE EXACT position of a person embraced in the fourteen exceptions of the Presidents proclamation, who has applied for pardon or who is on parole, but whose pardon is suspended for any cause? This is a very important inquiry to hundreds of persons, who are without means and who have families to support. They were perhaps civil or military officers under the late Confederate government during the war. Like thousand of others the war has left them almost pennyless and many are obliged to sustain the burdens of large families. Can such persons whether applicants for pardon or not, engage in a lawful vocation or return to the duties of their profession, prior to their being pardoned? It would seem under the rules of mercy fixed by the President that they ought not to be cut off from the means of supporting themselves and families; yet the practical working as well as the principles involved in the charge against them do seem to require this.

It will be recollected that under the general pardon, it was determined that no person could engage in any vocation prior to their taking the oath required by the proclamation of the President. Persons implicated by the fourteen exceptions are required to take the oath prior to their pardon. Can a person, therefore, who has applied for pardon, or one who has not, resume his avocation at will? It might relieve the anxities of many minds to know what their position is in this regard.

Cotton in the South.

From time to time there have appeared various estimates of the number of bales of cotton at present in the Southern States, some putting the number as high as three million, some as low as one million bales. From all the information we can gather on the subject, we are disposed to believe there are between twelve and fifteen hundred thousand bales yet to be brought to market. Quite a half of this, its mercantile value having been impaired by neglect and exposure during the war, must be picked and rebaled, and will hardly reach market before the fall.

It must be over twelve months before another crop can be raised and put on the market; and owing to the subversion of the labor system of the South, not more than a million bales will be made per annum for the next two or three years. Until the labor of the country once more settles down into something like permanent organization, the price of cotton will not decline—indeed, may advance. At latest advices "low middling" was worth from 34 to 36 cents in New Orleans. The removal of the tax of twenty-five per cent. had had the effect of starting a large stock to that market. For the week ending July 22 the receipts in that city amounted to twenty-two thousand bales, and the stock on hand was estimated at forty-two thousand bales. We have no advices as to the state of the cotton market in Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston.—*Richmond Republic*.

The whole policy of this journal may be stated in two lines. It is, to persuade the Southern people so to act as to retain in their own hands the administration of their own affairs. In order to do this, our people cannot proceed altogether on old ideas and old predilections. The times have changed, and they must change with them To what extent they must change, no one can now say; that will depend upon many future contingencies; but it is very certain that a considerable change is necessary.

We are not living now under a policy of State sovereignty, or side by side with the institution of slavery. The slaves have been made free, and we have been thrown into a National Government, in which the constituent populations must, in duty to each other, and if necessity, harmonize, to a considerable degree, their political views. Especially are our Southern people called upon to abandon at least the practical assertion of their old peculiar pro-slavery ideas. If we adhere to them, and persist, in acting upon them, we bring ourselves into a perpetual antagonism with the rest of the Union; an antagonism now quite useless, and which must be extremely unprofitable, seeing that we are a very feeble minority of the nation.

We may not eradicate our old feelings or really alter our life-time opinions; but in the matter of voting, and in all the action in which we come into practical relations with the nation and its government, we need not, and should not, bring them into conflict or collision with the established order of things.

With the change of circumstances our duties have become changed; and what a man's principles in the former times might have exacted as a duty, would now, in many cases, be no less than a crime. We can imagine no higher duty now incumbent upon Southern men as citizens than the cultivation of cordial relations with the Federal Government, and of amicable feelings towards all other sections of the Union.

It is only by cultivating these relations and these feelings that we can retain in our own hands the regulation of our own affairs. What we require, to succeed in this object, is the confidence of the rest of the Union in our willingness to support and adhere to the Union as our true policy and highest civil duty. All know that we are taking the oath of allegiance as a necessity, and that we submit to the Union compulsion. But something more is expected, something more will be required, before we are likely to be admitted into full and equal participation in the administration of National affairs and entrusted with our proportionate control of the National destinies. It must be felt that our adhesion to the Union is from a sentiment of duty, from a conviction that our best interests lie in that direction, and that our highest destinies are connected with its maintenance and perpetuity. What is looked for is real loyalty, and not formal loyalty. It is not so much the homage of the heart that is insisted upon; for that may not be within the control of this generation but the homage of the mind. If we accept in earnest, and without reservation, a position in the Union as our true, natural and best destiny, with slavery abolished, and with the duty upon our hands and consciences of doing the best in our power for both of the races existing together in the same society; and if we manifest this reconciliation to the existing condition of things in our public action; we shall have done all that is expected of us; and we shall have established a right to be entrusted with the regulation and control of our own domestic affairs, which cannot, and which will not, be denied to us.

But if we refuse to accept the existing situation, and in our public action keep up a continual protest against it, against the Union, against our lot in the Union, then we furnish an excuse, if we do not create a necessity, in the majority's judgment, for interfering in our affairs. That will be as disagreeable and degrading, as disastrous to the best interests of our people. The surest and quickest road to political wretchedness is that which leads into most frequent and violent collision with the Federal Government, and with the fixed sentiments and predilections of the North. The most certain way to the restoration of all our rights in the Union and to the entire control of our domestic administration, lies along the paths of conciliation, compromise and concession.—*Rich. Republic.*

Disposition of the Conspirators.

The officers who took the sentenced conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, and O'Laughlin, to the Dry Tortugas, have returned. They report that Mudd has been put to work as surgeon in hospital, and that Arnold has been detailed as clerk; O'Laughlin, it was thought, would be placed on similar duty. Spangler has gone to work at his trade, that of carpenter.

During the voyage, Dr. Mudd acknowledged that he knew Booth when he came to his house after the assassination, but concealed it for fear of danger to himself and family. He also admitted to being present at interviews with Booth and Surratt. O'Laughlin and Arnold both denied all knowledge of the assassination, though both confess that they were in the scheme to kidnap the President.

Spangler claims his innocence, and declares that there was a good deal of false swearing against him. He says that the remark applied to him that he would help Booth all he could was uttered a few nights before the assassination, and related to the sale of the latter's buggy.

The only war that is not ended is the war of the radicals upon the Constitution of the country. That war the radicals do not mean shall end. They declare a state of war to continue for the purpose of changing the Constitution by force. They do not like the Constitution any better now than they did before the war began. President Johnson has taken as strong ground as any man has the right to take. He has said to the Southern States you may have the rights which belong to you under the Constitution, but in the exercise of those rights, none but loyal men shall participate. He thereby cuts off all hope of a return to power of any disloyal man, unless the loyal people of his State choose to elect such an one Such a contingency is not much to be apprehended. Without questioning the right of the President, to affix such a condition to those who by the laws of the State are entitled to vote, we deny that he can confer any power upon citizens of a State in violation of State Statutes which, under the Constitution of the United States, they have a right to enact.—*Essex Statesman.*

Wm. Cullen Bryant gave the following excellent advice to a young man who offered him an article for the *Evening Post*:

"My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your article. I think, if you will study the English language, you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance when I was tempted to use a foreign word but that, on searching, I found a better one in my own language."

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HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. au 8-tf

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THE BON TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT,
CORSETTS, of the best quality,
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New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET
THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
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Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
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ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
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Rates as Low as New York Prices.
This is no fiction. Give him a call. ad 8 tf

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HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
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CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Gov. Vance and Gov. Holden.—We were pondering not longer than day before yesterday, whether we could venture to tell one of Gov. Vance's good jokes, when, behold, on yesterday the *Progress* came out with it. As the *Progress* puts Gov. Vance in Fort LaFayette near Boston, instead of the Old Capitol at Washington, we will tell it over, though almost every body had heard of it before the *Progress* ventilated it.

We are inclined to think it was some good natured old friend of the Governor on a visit to him at the Old Capitol, and not a Federal officer, who accosted him thus:

"Well, Governor, what are you here for?"

"For debt," responded he former.

"Impossible," continued the latter, "for the government could not imprison you on such a plea."

"It is nevertheless true," said Gov. Vance. "Holden," said he, "promised the last man and the last dollar, I went his security, and as he did not comply with his contract, I am here to pay the debt." Of course the witticism produced a general laugh, and the *Progress* says Gov. Holden enjoyed the joke finely, when told of it.

Gov. Vance's friends will enjoy the whole affair, and nothing more than the fact, that the *Progress* tells this good joke without once abusing Gov. Vance.

Shall we have a Bank.—The necessities of this community render this a very important question. We hear it intimated that some are pondering this matter, but we are not aware that there is any efficient plan on foot to secure it. Will not those who are looked to in these matters move early in securing one? Let the effort be made, and let it be done soon.

The *Progress* intimates that in view of Gen. Ames' transfer to another command, it is gravely hinted that as soon as he leaves, the obstacles to the sale of spirituous liquors will be removed, and then we shall have lively times in the City. We hope not. Gen. Rugur is still in command of the State, and the return of Gen. Schofield is expected, and we are quite sure that neither of those officers will countenance any thing like it. The sale of liquors was first interdicted by Gen. Schofield, and there has been no disposition to annul it. The quiet and well being of the City has been remarkably preserved under the administration of Gen. Ames. Generals Schofield, Cox and Rugur have sustained that administration, and we anticipate no departure from so wholesome a regulation.

Advertisements.—We ask the attention of the reader to our advertising columns.

Henshaw and Thorburn invite the ladies to a beautiful importation of silks and every thing usually called for in a dry goods store. They will be found polite and accommodating.

Messrs. Sterling Campbell and Albright, publishers, Greensboro, call the attention of the public to their stock of books, &c.

Mr. Carraway's card to Mechanics demands special notice.

Glenn Anna Female Seminary, under the special control of ladies, offers inducements.

Warrenton Female College, under charge of President Parham, is commended to the public confidently.

W. C. Doub's School in Wake merits the patronage of the public.

Messrs. J. H. Bryan, Jr., S. M. Parish and P. A. Willey have been appointed by the Governor to the office of Notary Public.

A decline in cotton caused some excitement among dealers on yesterday. In the morning it was held at 35 cents, but no sales. It ruled it 32½ at a late hour.

R. W. Lassiter, Esq., of Granville, was elected President of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road on yesterday at the meeting of the Directors. We have not heard further particulars.

The Work of Re-Organization.

Since our last report the following Mayors and Commissioners have been appointed by the Provisional Governor:

High Point. Commissioners: R. F. Sechrest, Robert C. Lindsay, J. W. Hockett, S. Perry, and Barnabas Payne.

Franklinton. Mayor J. J. Thomas, Jr. Commissioners: J. W. E. Young, A. D. Ellis, H. S. Furman, and Wm. F. Hilliard.

Weldon. Commissioners: J. L. Bass, C. J. Lee, T. Evans, W. L. Cook, and Sam't E. Phillips.

Smithfield. Mayor, P. T Massey. Commissioners: A. Holland, C. Beasley, L. Eldridge, and Jas. Carter.

Asheville. Mayor, C. J. Aston. Commissioners: A. T. Summey, T. L. Clayton, T. W. Atkin, J. Henry, and M. L. Nelson.

Lenoir. Mayor, Henry R. Strong. Commissioners: R. W. King, James H. Dibbie, James B. Cummings, John H. Stephenson.—*Standard.*

The Condition of Hon. A. H. Stephens.—We are pleased to learn that the rigid rules prohibiting Mr. Stephens from writing or receiving letters, even upon personal affairs, have been relaxed. We saw a letter from him this week, dated from his prison at Fort Warren, to a friend in this city, from which we learn that Mr. Stephens is in very bad health. He is seriously and painfully afflicted with rheumatism, doubtless caused by the damp walls of a fortress upon a constitution naturally delicate, and which has been enfeebled by many years of continued illness. The position of Mr. Stephens appeals with peculiar force to every humane and generous heart.—*N. Y. Day Book, August 5.*

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday, in referring to the condition of trade in that city, says that, all things considered, a fair amount of business is being transacted, and we have reason to believe that September and October, when communication with the interior will be more perfect than at present, and when all the available wheat and other produce then ready has been sent to market and exchanged for "current funds," there will be quite a brisk demand for dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing boots and shoes, etc. By the middle of October, from fifteen to twenty new mercantile buildings will be completed within the limits of the city district, and occupied with stocks of fresh and desirable goods.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. T. Stewart, of New York is building a residence to cost at present estimates $1,200,000, though it is expected to run up to a higher figure. To secure a site for this structure, he is tearing down one of the finest palatial residences on Fifth Avenue.

Robert Dale Owen is to have two years for writing his life of President Lincoln, and his publishers pay him $3,000 when he begins his work, and $15,000 when he ends it.

Captain Percival Drayton, United States navy, died in Washington on Saturday last. He was a native of South Carolina.

Chambersburg is rising from its ashes. The court house, three hotels, buildings and business houses are going up in all directions.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that the quantity of sugar that will be produced in Louisiana this year will not much exceed the crop of 1863—ten to eleven thousand hogsheads.

The gross receipts of one rubber factory in New York during the war were $7,300 per day for rubber blankets alone.

Three hundred citizens of Chicago have incomes exceeding $20,000, and there are ten whose annual revenues are more than $100,000.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are now doing a large business in bringing peaches to market from Delaware. During the past six days 45,000 baskets were sent over this road to New York, and 40,000 baskets were delivered in Philadelphia. Over 40 cars are required daily for this trade alone.

A religious revival is in progress at the Methodist Episcopal church in Portsmouth. A number of persons have professed conversion. Rev. Mr. Gregory is the pastor.

Five thousand female operatives are wanted in the Lowell factories; the same number are needed at Lawrence and Manchester. So says the Boston *Transcript*.

Last year over 200,000 barrels of apples were shipped from Western New York. It is said that this year the crop will be even larger.

A new hotel, to accommodate two thousand guests, is to be erected at Saratoga on the site of the United States, recently destroyed by fire. The structure is to be of brick, five stories, high, and will cost about $400,000.

Colonel W. B. Lowry, late of the Confederate army, is on trial at Houston, Texas, for assisting in pulling down the United States flag at Millican.

Gen. Wade Hampton is a candidate for the State Convention of South Carolina.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle*, in a late number, predicts that in fifty years Richmond will have a population of 200,000, and Norfolk will be crowded with shipping.

Among the annual incomes of the Lowell "millionaires" we see the name of Benj. F. Butler, Major General U. S. Army, put at $84,238.

Daniel Drew, of New York, has recently given $25,000 to found a new professorship in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

William and Mary College is to be reopened this fall. B. F. Ewell, a gentleman of high scholarship and large experience, is at the head of the faculty.

The mansion of ex-Secretary Memminger in Charleston, is now used for a negro orphan asylum.

The wife of Paymaster Washington, U. S. Navy, was killed by a fall from a horse at Ferry Point, Norfolk county, a few days since.

On the 25th ultimo, the Hebrews in New York celebrated the anniversary of the destruction of the second Temple by Titus, with appropriate services, and a rigid fast.

From 10th June to 8th of July, one hundred and thirty-four whites and four hundred and eighty five blacks died in Charleston. In former years, the total monthly mortality did not average fifty.

Southerners in Washington.—Brigadier-General Henry, General Roberts, General Early and John Minor Botts are in Washington, and are stopping at Willard's. It is supposed that the object of the visit of the latter is to secure the pardon of some of the citizens of "the Old Mother of States."

General Hancock, commanding the Middle Department, has required all paroled Confederates arriving in his department to report to the nearest Provost Marshall, and they are forbidden to visit Baltimore unless by special permit.

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the election to be held in August, 1866.

An intelligent gentleman from Georgia estimates the value of the Georgia Bank Stock, $19,000,000, as not worth more than five cents on a dollar, owing to the fact that the basis of circulation was Confederate bonds, now altogether worthless.

Hon. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, in a late speech, says that President Lincoln, before his death, had matured a proclamation for the recognition of the Southern States, upon the white basis—the same that has since been carried out by President Johnson.

The N. Y. *Commercial* wickedly says that the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Secretary Stanton by Union College, N. Y., because of his success in doctoring the laws during the War.

In consequence of a number of officers neglecting to forward their accounts to the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments for adjustment, the Paymaster General has ordered paymasters to suspend payments until the regulations in this respect are complied with.

White Labor in Texas.—In January, 1860, a well informed Texan stated to us, that the State in which he resided could easily raise, in one year, 5,000,000 bales of cotton. It has never been pretended that a white man could not work there as a laborer, if he would. Little colonies of German emigrants, scattered through every county, engaged with success in the cultivation of cotton, without hired or purchased negro help. In one instance of which we have personal knowledge, a German family of ten raised annually, by their own labor, a larger crop than the forced production of forty hands on an adjoining plantation.—Here, then, to the European emigrant, to the struggling Northern farmer, to the provident volunteer, is offered a chance for a fortune more promising than the gold fields of Colorado.—*N. Y. Times.*

Views of General McClellan.—Gen. McClellan, now in Europe, in a letter, declining an invitation to a Fourth of July celebration in Geneva, says:

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated our national strength and military honor, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course toward a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same Government and belong to the same people.

Trial of Miss Tempie Neeley.

The trial of Miss Tempie Neely, of Mocksville, for the killing of her servant girl, took place last week at the Court House here, before a Military Commission, composed of officers of the U. S. Army: Lt. Col. Kise, President. The evidence was of a conflicting character, but the intelligent testimony of her mother, plainly evidenced that the act was one of justifiable homicide. During the trial, Miss Neely was surrounded with hosts of friends who warmly sympathized with her great trouble and distress. In fact the whole community feel the warmest interest in her behalf. She was defended by Hon. Nat. Boyden and M. Clement, Esq. The Commission have forwarded their decision to the reviewing officer, and until we hear from him we will not know the verdict—we suppose it will be two or three weeks before the final result is known. We have no anxiety, however, as to the result, as the case was a plain one, and all who were present are satisfied of the acquittal of Miss Neely.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A Precious Constitution.—A provision of the Constitution lately adopted in Missouri makes it obligatory upon every preacher and teacher of religion, and every teacher of any school, public or private, to take, subscribe, and file his oath of loyalty within sixty days from the fourth day of July ult., on a penalty of a fine of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, if they continue to preach and teach without taking and filing the oath.

Passengers leaving New York at 7 o'clock P. M., reach Richmond at 5 P. M the next day, by taking the Orange and Alexandria route at Washington city, twenty-two hours only being required to make the trip.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MECHANICS.

WE HAVE IN OUR STOCK

BUGGY AXLES, SPRINGS, RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, BANDS, PATENT DASH LEATHER, ENAMELLED CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, CLIPS, TACKS AND NAILS, CARPENTERS' COOPERS AND SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS AND THREAD; LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, TACKS, BRADS, NAILS, &c., AXES, HATCHETS, HANDSAWS, CHISELS, AUGURS, &c., COFFIN PLATES, HANDLES, &c.

ALSO, a superb stock of

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2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

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—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

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A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS, &c., &c., &c.

au 11-1m

Raleigh Money Market.

Corrected daily by JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 25. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Raleigh Market.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 10, 1865.

Flour—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	18	to	22
Lard—per pound,	18	to	20
Butter—per pound,	30	to	40
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	25	to	35
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel;	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	00	to	30
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	18	to	20
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	80
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

au 8 3m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 22—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.

The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks or bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.

Mrs. N. S. DAVIS,
Miss T. A. WELFARE,
Miss M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars address

Miss M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.

July 18, 1865. 24—4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.

Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.

July 1st, 1865. 23—tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees.

Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR AT their old stand for Books, Stationery, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 40, Fayetteville Street.

June 22, 1865. 21—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

On and after Thursday next the Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 6 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 a. m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, S'pt. Petersburg R. R.

au 9-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

Cars leave New Berne for Raleigh at 11.30 a. m.
For Morehead City at 4.50 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 a. m.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9.30 a. m.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4 30 a. m.

au 9 tf J. B. VAN DYNE, Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.	
Arrives at Greensboro'	8,40 "	a. m.
" " Salisbury	1,52 "	p. m.
" " Charlotte	5,20 "	"
Freight train leaves Raleigh	1,10 "	"
Arrives at Shops	7 "	"
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.		
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk a. m.	
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 "	"
" " Greensboro'	3,40 "	"
" " Raleigh	11,55 "	"
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk p. m.	
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 "	"
" " Greensboro'	2,45 "	p. m.
" " Raleigh	11 "	"

au 9-tf H. WILKES,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands,
Washington, July 12th, 1865.

Circular No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners & other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must of course consider the entire change of circumstance, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, where the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree, the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (*i. e.*, either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with the State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying the field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. Horner, Chief Medical officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws, and regulations of the Bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioner to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The South Carolina Convention.

Governor Perry of South Carolina, in his proclamation for the assembling of a convention at Columbia on the 13th day of September, 1865, announces that it is "for the purpose of altering or amending the present Constition of South Carolina, or remodeling or making a new one which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with republican principles and equality of representation." All the laws of the State which were in force at the time of her secession are declared to be in force; and all officers, except such as are under arrest or under prosecution for treason, are reinstated in their position.

Texas Affairs.

The New York *Times'* Galveston correspondence says seven railroads are in running order in Texas, comprising and aggregate of over four hundred miles. New rolling and other stock is needed. Before the war eighty five newspapers were published in the State, now there are only thirty-three.

The Federal troops have bagged about thirty of the miscreants who created so much terror in the interior of the State by their robberies. The trial of the rebel Colonel Lowry at Houston, for pulling down the national flag, is progressing.

The Houston *Telegraph* says over three thousand oaths of amnesty and one thousand six hundred soldiers' paroles have been taken there. A great many robbers and jayhawkers have been arrested in the western part of the State and much property recovered.

Mississippi.

The Rev. W. M. Green, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi, in an ecclesiastical order issued by him on the 19th ultimo, instructed the clergy under his charge that so soon as the military rule of the Government in the State shall be withdrawn they shall resume the regular prayer for the President of the United States and those in authority, but not before. He also expresses himself as opposed to a reunion with the churches at the North.

Duty of the Southern People.

Hon. John Forsyth having resumed the publication of his old journal, the *Register and Advertiser*, thus advises his countrymen:

Our counsel is not to abandon your country in its hour of trial and transition to seek imaginary peace in foreign exile, but stand by it and do your part as patriots and citizens for the common weal. We have a future of high hope as well as a past of glorious memories. Let us acquit ourselves of our duty in our new sphere, manfully "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." Goethe, in noble verse, has laid down for us the formula of our duties.

Georgia Cotton and Rice Crops.

Late advices from Georgia state that the cotton crop this year will be exceedingly light—not more than one sixteenth of the average yield.—Until the labor system becomes more settled, it is feared that next year's crop will be even smaller. The rice yield on the Altamaha will scarcely exceed one-thirteenth of the usual yearly crop.

Tennessee Elections.

The different candidates in the elections now progressing in Tennessee are classed by Northern correspondents as 'Opposition' and 'Union.' Whether the distinction, as indicated by the terms, is purely imaginary or not, we cannot tell. We have known instances in which it was. The *Tribune's* correspondent writes as follows of one of the "Opposition" candidates:

In this, the Nashville District, Ex-Governor Campbell is certain to be elected. He is a conservative of the strictest stripe, and is constitutionally averse to anything reformatory and progressive.

District of West North Carolina.

By a recent order the District of West North Carolina will be known as the sub-district of Morganton, and the district of Greensboro' will hereafter be known as the sub-district of Greensboro'. The two sub-districts will constitute the District of West North Carolina and will be commanded by Major General Kilpatrick, headquarters at Salisbury.

Working and Thinking.

It is a no less fatal error to despise labor when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative; whereas the workmen ought often to be a thinking, and the thinker often to be a working; and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the professions should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.—*Ruskin.*

"Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back to us. Wisely improve the present—that is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future with a firm step and manly heart."

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

Richmond is said to be flooded with counterfeit greenbacks. The genuine ones are so scarce here, that we presume the counterfeits will be easily detected. A good judge of them has furnished the press with the following suggestions which will lead to their detection:

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark and neat appearance.
2. Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.
3. Examine well the face; see if the expression are distinct and cosy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.
4. See if the drapery or dress fits well; looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.
5. Examine the medallion, ruling and heads, and circular ornaments around the figure, etc. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work, in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.
6. Examine the principal line of letters of name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even, or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.
7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling or the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, and smooth and even; counterfeits looks as if done with a file.
8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, a uniform slope, and smooth. This is, in genuine notes, invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.
9. Notice the imprint of the engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do it well.

PRICES OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.—As settlements will probably be made now, at the price of gold when the debts were contracted, we copy the following from the Richmond *Republic*, showing sales in that city.

1862.		1864.	
May,	$1.50 for $1	March,	$23 to 24½ for $
June,	1.50 for 1	April,	22 to 23 for 1
July,	1.50 for 1	May,	18 to 21 for 1
August,	1.50 for 1	June,	17 to 19 for 1
December,	3 for 1	July,	20 to 23 for 1
1863.		August,	22½ to 25 for 1
January,	$3 for $1	September,	22½ to 27½ for 1
February,	4 for 1	October,	26 to 27 for 1
March,	5 for 1	November,	27½ to 33½ for 1
April,	5.50 to 5.60 for 1	December,	34 to 49 for 1
May,	5.50 to 6 for 1	**1865.**	
June,	7 to 8 for 1	January,	$45 to 60 for 1
July,	9 for 1	February,	45 to 65 for 1
August,	12 to 13 for 1	March,	60 to 70 for 1
September,	12 to 13 for 1	April,	60 for 1
October,	14 for 1		
November,	15 to 17 for 1		
December,	18 to 20 for 1		
1864.			
January,	$20 to 22½ for $1		
February,	22½ to 25 for 1		

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Raleigh and other Dailies, received every morning.

Also, all the popular Literary, Illustrated and Comic Weeklies, fresh Magazines, Reviews, Quarterlies, &c., &c., &c. A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see. july 11, 23—tf

LAND AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FOR SOME years previous to the war, been engaged in the improvement and sale of lands in the Eastern counties, now offers his services as Agent for the purchase or sale of lands in North Carolina.

My address is Raleigh, N. C., Exchange Hotel, No. 46. W. H. CUNNIGGIM.

Raleigh, June 21, 1865. 21—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a female teacher to instruct four children in my family. One who can teach the usual English branches, with Latin, French and Mathematics, desired. Address me at Weldon, care of B. W. Spilman, and the letter forwarded to the conductor on the Rail Road will reach me.

W. H. SLEDGE.

Halifax co., July 18, 1865. 24—5t.

(Price paper and advertisement $4 50)

TRINITY COLLEGE

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired. N. H. D. WILSON,

Pres't Board of Trustees.

Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, PRINCIPAL.

July 18, 1865. 24—3w.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$16,00
Six months,	8,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,

W. H. BERNARD. JOHN D. BARRY. Editors and Proprietors.

au 9-1m

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available have a stamp affixed for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State.

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds	exempt
AFFIDAVIT	5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings,	exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written,	5 cents.
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,	
Of patent right,	5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c—at sight or on demand,	2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100,	5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof,	5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America,	exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports,	10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	$1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,)	5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (see Mortgage,)	
Official,	$1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less,	50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.	
Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.	
The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.	
Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."	
The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.	
When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.	
No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.	
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand,	2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement) Brokers,	10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000;	$1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value,	25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value	50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value,	$1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses,	50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross,	10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons,	25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company,	10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate,	$1,00
For any other purpose,	50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000,	$1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000,	50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject stamp duty of	$1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft,	25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.	
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property,	2 cents
TRUST DEED—Made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage. Conveying estate the uses to be stamped as a conveyance.	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value,	10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard,	25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity,	50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over,	50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,	50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100,	25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100,	50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10,	10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50,	50 cents
INSURANCE LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000,	25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000,	50 cents
Exceeding $5,000,	$1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum,	50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $300, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,	50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."	
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,	10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels.	25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500,	50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS,	5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35,	50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50,	$1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50.	$1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,

JULY 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of

Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD, 47th N. Y. Vols. 3d Commanding Post.

GEO. E. AVERY, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.

au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,

July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spiritnous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.

GEO. E. AVENT,

au 7-tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,

ARMY OF THE OHIO,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 68.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any port, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ruger:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,

au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I W ULD RATHER BE RIGHT than be President."—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Inteligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it, that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank of by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind *that our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, SEN.

Raleigh, June 26, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the county, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Avertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,

may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family Journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the house wife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE.

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted in each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.